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A CIRCULAR INVITATORY
LETTER

TO

All Orders of Learned Men,

But more especially

To the Professors of PHYSICK and
SURGERY, in GREAT BRITAIN.

Concerning an *Attempt* or *Essay* towards an
HISTORY of the *Lives, Deaths, Writings,*
Characters and *Opinions* of the most celebra-
ted *British* PHYSICAL and CHIRURGICAL
Authors; containing the various Improve-
ments and Discoveries that have been made
from time to time, in the THEORY and
PRACTICE of PHYSICK, ANATOMY, SUR-
GERY, BOTANY, PHARMACY, CHEMISTRY,
&c. according to their Chronological Order.

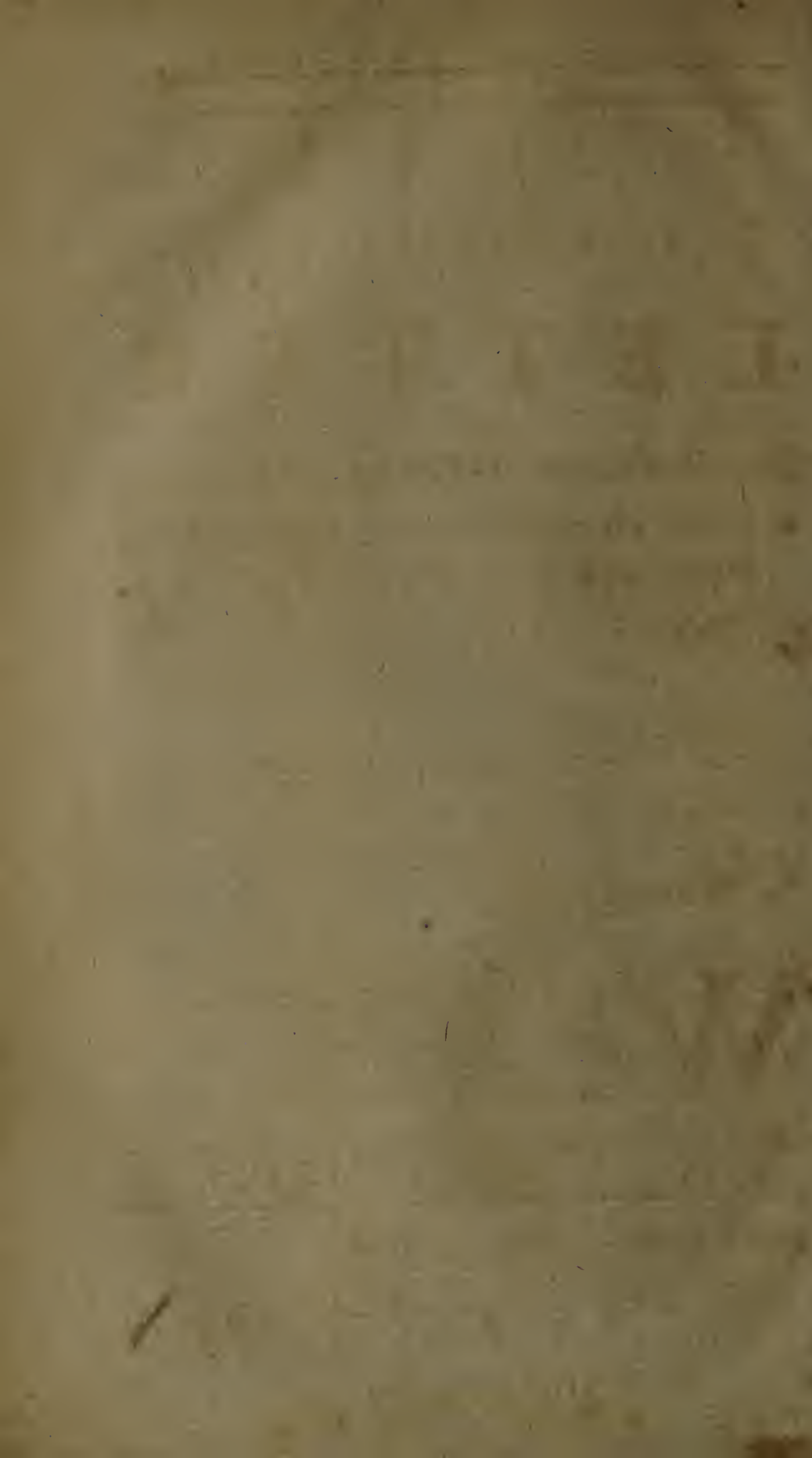
The whole being design'd for a *Biographical, Philological,*
Critical and *Controversial* Narrative of the most remark-
able Things that have been done in the several Branches
of these Professions in BRITAIN, from the earliest
Records of Time we can get any certain Knowledge of,
to the present.

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L O N D O N:

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A CIRCULAR INVITATORY

LETTER

To all Orders of Learned Men, but
more especially to the Professors of
PHYSICK and SURGERY, in
GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

WERE I not perswaded that the
present Design wou'd plead its
own Excuse, I shou'd think myself
under a Necessity of apologizing for the Li-
berty I take in addressing you, before I was
assur'd it wou'd prove agreeable.

HISTORY has in all Ages been allowed to be so useful and instructive a Branch of Learning, that to go about to prove either the *Necessity* or *Benefits* of it, wou'd be a Task as needless as 'twou'd be impertinent. 'Tis sufficient to observe, that it brings us to the Knowledge of the Transactions of Ages past; makes us as it were cotemporary with the great Men of Antiquity; triumphs over the devouring Jaws of *Time*, and imparts to all it celebrates a kind of *Immortality*.

BUT as the Benefits which arise from *History* in general are so great and obvious, so neither are those which accrue from particular Branches of it less to be esteem'd. For if a competent Knowledge of Universal History, has always been thought a necessary Ingredient in the Character of a great Man, either in *Church* or *State*, much less can he be suppos'd to be ignorant of what has pass'd in the particular Science he makes Profession of. Thus a *Politician* is under a Necessity of being acquainted with the Transactions

actions of former Ages, and the different Interests of the Nations round about him. A *Lawyer* of being well vers'd in the ancient *Acts, Rights and Records* of his Country. A *Divine* of having a sufficient Knowledge of *Ecclesiastical*; and a *Physician* of being well read in *Medical History*. Nay, such a Qualification may justly be affirm'd to be more especially necessary in the *Medical* way, as the Discoveries and Improvements of our Predecessors, are what we ought in our Practice to be chiefly regulated by.

IT will be readily granted, I presume, that in all Arts and Sciences, we are more immediately concern'd about what has been transacted in our own Nation. And it may with Justice be deem'd a very *blameable*, as well as *partial* Conduct, to be solicitous in our Inquiries into the Lives and Writings of the Authors of other Kingdoms, and negligent in regard to such as are of our own Extraction.

'TIS certain, that no Country under the Heavens has ever produc'd a greater Number of
valuable

valuable *Physical* Writers than *Britain*; and yet no Kingdom in the World has been more remiss in preserving the Memory of them. An HISTORY of this kind, is what has never yet been attempted by any Hand. The learned Dr. *Hamey* indeed, in a Manuscript of his own Hand-writing, has left us the Lives of above *Fifty* of them; and might perhaps, had he liv'd, have carry'd the Design much farther. Dr. *Goodall*, in his *Epistle Dedicatory* to the *President, Censors, and Fellows* of the *Royal College of Physicians*, prefix'd to his *Historical Account of the College's Proceedings against Empiricks and unlicens'd Practitioners*, has oblig'd us with some excellent Remarks relating to the Lives and Characters of a few more; and hints at a future *History* intended, of some of the worthy Members of that Honourable Body: but this *History* never appear'd. The ingenious Dr. *Guidot* has likewise left us some *Memoirs* of the Lives of *Seventeen* which flourish'd at *Bath*, from the Year 1598, to 1676. And lastly, the celebrated Dr. *Friend* in his *History of Physick from the Time of Galen to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century*, has given

us an Account of *Four*; GILBERTUS ANGLICUS, JOHN of GADDESSEN, GLANVYLLE and ARDERN; (the two former *Physicians*, and the two latter *Surgeons*) and just made mention of a *fifth*, ÆGIDIUS de FOENO, Vol. 2. Page 226.

THIS is all, as far as I am at present able to recollect, that has been done upon this Subject; except the mention of a few more, contained in Dr. *Douglass* his *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*. But what a small Number of eminent Authors is this, GENTLEMEN, to what might be reckoned up? And what a few *Stars* are these, towards making up the CONSTELLATION of the British Writers in *Physick*?

THE *Annals* and *Archives* of the Royal College of *Physicians*, without doubt do contain many memorable Things relating to the Lives and Characters of several of our illustrious Predecessors; but then these *Annals* were never published, nor any Account given of them, unless it be here and there an Abstract. What *Bale*, *Leland*, *Pits*, *Wood*, and other such general

neral Biographers have done on this Head, is not here to be mentioned; as likewise what Accounts may be found scattered up and down in our *Historical* Writers, as they are destitute of proper *medical* and *critical* Observations, and were not originally undertaken with any View of transmitting to Posterity the Memory of *Physical* Writers in particular.

THIS Neglect, GENTLEMEN, is the more to be regretted, as there is no Part of *Literature* in which we cannot with Impartiality affirm, that many of our Profession have excelled. Some have been highly valued for their Knowledge in the *learned Languages*; others for being *general Scholars, polite Latinists, accurate Græcians, eloquent Orators, great Antiquaries, and deep Philosophers.* * We have had the Honour of having in our Number, the most celebrated *Historians, Poets, Grammarians, Astronomers and Mathematicians.* Some for the Improvement of their Faculty in the *Theoretick, Practick and Anatomical* Parts, have been no less valued and esteemed in other Countries, than their

* See Goodall's *Epist. Dedicatory.*

their own; others by their matchless and most incomparable Works, have not only merited, but obtained, the Name of *Immortal*. Some have been admired and read in foreign Universities, as HIPPOCRATES and GALEN were of old; and others so much valued for their incomparable and sagacious Observations, that the Disciples of foreign Professors have been obliged to a diligent reading, and careful Practice of them. *Emperors* and *Princes* have courted some to attend their *Courts*; and *foreign Universities* have been ambitious of encouraging others to ascend their *Chairs*. * And while we thus equal any Nation upon Earth in the Number and Value of our *Physical* Writers, Shall we suffer the Memory of them to be swallow'd up in Oblivion? Most other Countries have celebrated their great and famous Men, particularly such as excell'd in the *Healing Art*. The *Greeks* and *Romans* thought it not too much to erect STATUES and TEMPLES to the Honour of their *Physicians*; And shall we not have so much as *one Advocate*, to

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* See Goodall's *Epist. Dedicatory*.

transmit the Names of ours down to Posterity? Can it be to the Reputation of a People, to be *ungrateful* to such as have deserv'd so well of their Country; to such as have improv'd our Learning by theirs, as have sacrific'd their own Ease and Quiet to establish ours, and incurr'd Diseases themselves by instructing us how to avoid them?

I AM not unappris'd of the *Difficulties* which must necessarily attend upon a Work of this Nature; especially with Regard to distant Times. The Want of proper *Memoirs* and *Records*, together with the Destruction of the *ancient Manuscripts*, on one hand; and the great Scarcity of many of our *printed* Physical Books, with the Trouble of collecting *Dates*, *Facts*, &c. on the other, cannot but render the Design, as it is of the greatest Extent, so of the greatest Difficulty too. But then, it is obvious to the meanest Capacity, that the longer a Work of this Kind is deferr'd, the more Difficulties it must certainly be accompanied with.

A THOROUGH Conviction of the Advantages which flow from a competent Knowledge of the *History* of that Science one intends to make Profession of, had induc'd me very early in Life, for my own private Use, to form the Plan of an UNIVERSAL HISTORY of PHYSICK; including the *Rise, Fate and Progress* of this noble Science; with an Account of the most famous *Physicians*, and *Sects*, that ever flourished; their *Birth-Places, Lives, Deaths, Ages, Writings and Characters*; their different *Tenets*, and *Improvements* both in *Theory and Practice*; as likewise the *Rise, Fate and Progress* of the several Branches of this Profession, and the *Discoveries* which have been made in each, according to their exact Order of Time, together with the *History* of every *new Disease* which has hitherto appear'd in the World: The whole being intended as a Scheme of the most considerable Things that have happen'd in this useful Art, and that among *all Nations*, (as far as it cou'd be collected) whether ancient or modern, as *Ægypti-*

ans, Greeks, Romans, Arabians, Chinese, Britains, Italians, Germans, Dutch, French, &c.

I CANNOT indeed affirm, that I had in this Work, any more especial Regard to the *British* Writers in Physick, than to those of any other Country; as intending my Collection should be *Universal*. Nor did I, at that Time, entertain any Design of *publishing* at all, much less of Printing a separate History of the Physical Writers of this Kingdom. What determin'd me in a particular Manner to this, and that very lately, was the Papers of the ingenious Mr. BECKETT, a noted *Surgeon* and *Antiquarian*, falling into my Hands. This Gentleman had been busied for near 30 Years before his Death, in collecting Materials for such a Purpose, and with that Affiduity, that in the last Lines he ever wrote, he declares *he died a Martyr to the Improvement of the History of Physick and Surgery*. He had before obliged the World with a *Free and Impartial Enquiry into the Antiquity and Efficacy of Touching for the Cure of the King's Evil*; as likewise with an Attempt to
 prove

prove the Antiquity of the *Venereal Disease*, long before the Discovery of the *West Indies*, and some other Tracts; (one publish'd since his Death, upon *Practical Surgery*, being Remarks upon the most extraordinary Cases, Cures and Dissections, made at St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, has had the Honour of being presented lately by Sir HANS SLOANE to the *Royal Society*) and was so well known to the Curious for his great Skill in *British Antiquities*, that it is much to be wish'd *Providence* had allotted him a longer Life. As it is, it appears he was snatch'd away in the midst of his Collection, before he had brought his Papers to any tolerable Perfection. I imagin'd indeed, upon a cursory View, and knowing he had been long engaged in this Design, they were much more compleat, than upon a stricter Search I find they really are. For besides that near a third Part of them consists of *Duplicates*, great Part of the rest, which I presum'd were *Originals*, I perceive to be transcrib'd from *Bale*, *Leland*, *Goodall*, *Wood* and others; except a few Abstracts from *Physical* and *Chirurgical* Authors. How
 he

he might have improv'd, or added to this Collection, had *Providence* indulg'd him a longer Space, we cannot tell. Doubtless he might have intended a noble *Structure**; but by Death's preventing him, it is so far from being finish'd, that he has neither procur'd *Materials* enough, nor in his Papers so much as left us the *Plan* upon which he intended it should have been erected: which Papers I design after the Publication of this *History*, (that I may not be thought to have represented the Matter in too *partial* a Light, and as well in Justice to myself as him, as the Work will be begun afresh) to depofite in the *Bodleian Library*.

THOUGH this Collection, GENTLEMEN, be not like to yield the Assistance one could have wish'd, yet, as I have embark'd in the Design,
I am

* *How far the Expectation of the learned World was rais'd in Regard to the Excellency of this Performance of Mr. Beckett's, is evident from the following Character of him by DR. DOUGLASS.* Anglorum industriam, qui huic operi manus admove, lubentius prædicassent, sed eorum meritis & exultationi melius consulere videbor, cum hanc provinciam amicissimo viro *Gulielmo Beckett* tractandam reliquero, quem in scriptis eorum undique conquirendis indefessam diligentiam, in laudibus recolendis par ingenium, scio adhibiturum. *Bibliograph. Anatom. Spec.* in Præfatione.

I am determin'd not to desist ; especially as it is an Undertaking so much to the *Honour* of my Country; one that I find will prove acceptable to some of the *Cheif* of the Faculty, and which there is Reason to believe, *all* would be glad to see accomplish'd. The abovemention'd Materials will serve us in the same Stead they wou'd their original Collector ; and, with what I had before got together upon the same Subject, will, I hope, prove no *contemptible* Foundation whereon to begin to erect this useful Work.

BUT as I am ambitious of carrying it to a greater Pitch of Perfection, than from any *private* Collection can be expected ; I find myself under a Necessity of publishing this, to sollicit your Concurrence to so useful and laudable an Undertaking. An Undertaking which for the vast *Extent* and *Variety* of it, is more proportionable to the Labours of a *Society* than a *single Person* ! Nor need I doubt, but that an Attempt to perpetuate the Memory of so many illustrious Authors of our own Nation, will be receiv'd, by all proper Judges, as it ought, with *Humanity* and *Candor*.

THE celebrated Dr. *Plot*, in his admirable Histories of *Oxford* and *Stafford-Shire*; Mr. *Wood*, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and many more of our best Writers, have thought it no Diminution of their Characters, to be assisted by Correspondence and Communication of others. The *Ephemerides Germanicæ*, *Journal des Sçavans*, *Acta Eruditorum*, *Acta Medica Berolinensia*, *Acta Literaria Sueciæ*, *Acta Wratislaviensia*, *Acta Petropolitana*, *Commercium Literarium Norimbergense*, *Medicorum Silesiacorum Satyræ*, the *Medical Essays and Observations of Edinburgh*, and to name no more, our own *Philosophical Transactions*, are nothing but the united Labours of great and publick-spirited Men, for the Advancement and Propagation of Knowledge. In short, I shall never think it any Disgrace to consult my Country's Reputation, where the Means are *honest*; especially in a Work of this Nature, where there is no room for *Invention*, whatever there may be for *Ornament* and *Decoration*.

BUT

BUT the great Extent and Variety of this Design, and the Necessity of seeking Materials from every Quarter, will better appear from the following *Heads of Enquiry*; which, tho' intended at first to be communicated only to some particular Friends, are now for the greater Benefit of the Work, made publick to all: that every *Gentleman* who shall please to think favourably of it, may supply us with such particular Subjects as his *Inclination, Genius, Opportunity, or Course of Study* shall direct him.

HEADS of ENQUIRY for an Attempt
or Essay towards an HISTORY of
PHYSICK and SURGERY, in GREAT
BRITAIN.

OF the Druids and Bards, and the ancient State of Learning, but particularly of the Antiquity of the Practice of Physick and Surgery, in Britain.

OF JOSINA King of Scotland, who liv'd above 100 Years before our blessed Saviour, and is said to have been well skill'd in the Nature of Scotch Plants, and their Use in Physick and Surgery. Whether there are any Remains of the Book he is reported to have written *De Herbarum viribus*.

OF the State of Physick and Surgery in Britain, under the ROMANS.

OF the Herbal which SCRIBONIUS LARGUS is said to have compos'd concerning the British Plants, when attending upon the Emperor Claudius in his Expedition to Britany; and whether any Account can at this Distance of Time be given of it.

OF the State of Physick and Surgery in Britain, under the SAXONS, DANES and NORMANS.

* OF MAUGANTIUS chief Physician to King Vortiger, who flourish'd about the Year of Christ 470, when that King was much distress'd by the invading Anglo-Saxons.

OF the renowned King ALFRED'S Book, upon Aristotle De Plantis.

* OF CINFRID, a Physician mention'd by Venerable Bede.

* OF ERNULPHUS, another eminent Physician in the Time of Nigellus II^d Bishop of Ely.

OF the State of Physick and Surgery in the Hands of the MONKS and FRIARS.

OF the Roman Council assembled by Pope Innocent the II^d in 1139, prohibiting the Clergy from meddling with Physick.

OF the Decree of the Council of Tours, under Pope Alexander the III^d in 1163, forbidding Religious Persons from going out of their Cloisters to hear Lectures in Physick; and absolutely prohibiting all Deacons, Sub-Deacons or Priests, from exercising any Part of Chirurgery in which Cauteries and Incisions were required.

* OF FABRICIUS, or FARICIUS, a noted Physician who died in 1117.

* OF ATHELARDUS BADUNENSIS, who travel'd thro' Arabia and Egypt in Quest of Physical Knowledge. Whether his Book of Problems which Leland saw in the Dominican's Library in London be any where extant, or any Account can be given of it.

* OF HENRY of HUNTINGTON, a Physician who liv'd in the Reigns of King Stephen, and King Henry the II^d.

* OF JOHN GILES, a Native of St. Albans, who was made Professor of Physick at Paris and Montpelier, and Physician to King Philip of France. Whether his Treatises De Re Medicâ & Prognosticis, are yet in Being, or any Account can be given of them.

* OF NICHOLAS FERENHAM who studied at Oxford, Paris and Bologna.

* OF RICHARDUS ANGLICUS, in great Favour with King Henry the III^d. of the Record by which that King order'd a Sum of Money to be paid him out of the Publick Treasury, in
1247.

1247. *Whether his Books De Febris and Signis Prognosticis; as likewise his Speculum Alchymix, and Treatise of Urines, mention'd by several Writers, are yet in being.*

OF GILBERTUS ANGLICUS, *Cotemporary with the former; a Favourite likewise of King Henry the III^d.*

* OF ALPHREDUS ANGLICUS, *mention'd with great Respect by Roger Bacon, Boston of Bury, Leland and others. Whether his Books De Motu Cordis, In Aristotelem De Vegetabilibus, In Meteora ejusdem, & De Rerum Naturis, as likewise the Commentaries he is reported to have written upon the Works of some ancient Philosophers, are yet in being.*

* OF HUGH DE EVESHAM, *a noted Physician who was invited by Letters from Pope Martin the IVth to Rome, in order to solve some Questions in Physick then newly started. Whether that Pope's Letter, or any of Hugh's Physical Works, are yet remaining.*

* OF GULIELMUS MEDICUS, *or as he is sometimes stiled, GULIELMUS ANGLICUS. A Book of his De Urinâ non visâ, is at this Time said to be in some of our publick Libraries. The*
Time

Time in which he flourished is somewhat doubtful.

* OF ROGER FRANKS, *a noted Chirurgical Writer mention'd by ARDERN.*

* OF JOHN ESTWODE, *alias* ASHENTON, *often mention'd by Picus Mirandulanus. Whether his Summa Anglicana, in which was one Chapter entituled Regimen contra Pestilentiam, and another De Prognosticis Aeris, be yet in being.*

* OF WILLIAM GRISAUNT, *educated at Merton College in Oxford. Whether his Books De Motu Capitis and De Judicio Patientis, mention'd by Boston of Bury, are yet in being, or any Account can be given of them.*

N. B. I suspect this *William Grisaunt*, to be the same with *Gulielmus Medicus* above-mention'd; especially as their Characters have a near Affinity each to the other, as they are both reported to have written on the same Subject, *De Urinâ non visâ*, and as it was no uncusomary Thing in those early Times to call Authors only by their Christian Name: As appears from the Instances of *Athelardus Baldunensis*,

dunensis, Richardus, Gilbertus and Alphredus Anglicus, above taken notice of.

OF ÆGIDIUS DE FOENO, *mention'd by Leland, Pits and others. Whether his Treatises De Vegetabilibus & Plantis, & Contra Flagellatores, are yet in being. The former of these was in the Library of Queen's College in Oxford.*

OF BARTHOLOMEY GLANVYLE, *frequently mention'd by Gaddesden, who studied at Oxford, Paris and Rome, and was Author of the famous Book De Proprietatibus Rerum.*

THERE was another BARTHOLOMEY about this Time, who wrote the *Breviary of Practice*; a *Manuscript* of which is now in the *Harleyan Library*.

OF JOHN DE GADDESSEN, *and the Letter which King Edward the III^d is said to have written to the Pope, in Favour of him.*

OF JOHN ARDEN, or ARDERN, *a famous Surgeon who attended King Edward the III^d, and his Son, the Black Prince, at the memorable Battle of Cressy in France; when the Prince*
took

took from the Old King of Bohemia his Arms, being three Ostrich-Feathers, which have ever since been born by the succeeding Princes of Wales. He was Author of several Treatises, particularly one De Curâ Oculorum. The best and most valuable Copy of his largest Work, is now in the Possession of the learned Dr. MEAD.

* OF WILLIAM DE HOLME, *an eminent Surgeon highly respected by King Edward the III^d, and afterwards by King Richard the II^d. Whether this be the same William de Holme, who compil'd a Tract De Simplicibus Medicamentis; and whether that Tract be yet in being.*

* OF SIMON BREODUN, *a celebrated Scholar of Merton College in Oxford, and afterwards a very noted Physician. His accurate Commentaries upon Ptolemy's Almagest are still to be met with somewhere in the University of Cambridge. The Time in which he flourish'd is undetermin'd.*

* OF HENRY DANIEL, *a noted Physician about the Year 1379, under the Reign of King Richard the II^d.*

* OF RICHARD KENNET, *famous for his Skill in Physick and Botany at Oxford, in*

1390. *whether the Book he is reported to have written De Virtutibus Aquarum, be yet in being.*

I HAVE been more than ordinary solicitous, as the *Reader* may observe, in my Inquiries concerning the most *ancient* Writers, the Accounts of such being collected with the greatest Difficulty. And it is remarkable, that of all those mark'd with a *Star*, to the Number of *Nineteen*, not one is mention'd by the celebrated DR. FRIEND in his Account of the early *British* Writers in *Physick*; tho' many of them, as we shall prove, were great and eminent Men. Nor do I doubt but that others may yet occur to the Curious, in *Gildas*, *Venerable Bede*, *Ingulphus*, *Hovedon*, *Paris*, *Froissart*, *Leland*, *Bale*, *Pits*, *Fuller*, *Hollingshed*, *Baker*, *Cambden*, *Hall*, *Harding*, *Stow* and the rest of our *ancient British Memorialists*.

OF the Suppression of Abbeys, and the Loss which *Physick* and *Surgery* among other Sciences sustain'd thereby, on account of the Destruction of an infinite Number of Manuscripts.

OF *those* Physical and Chirurgical Manuscripts yet remaining, which surviv'd this barbarous Devastation.

OF *the* Lives, Writings and Characters of our most noted ancient Chemists, Alchemists and Rosacrufians; as ROBERTUS PERSCRUTATOR, ARTURIUS ANGLICUS, ROGER BACON, DASTIN, CREMER, LULLY, KYMER, RIPLEY, DAULTON, &c. Of *the* State and Practice of Chemistry and Alchemy in *those* early Days; and briefly of *the* Philosopher's Stone, *the* Universal Medicine, and *the* Arguments for and against *the* Possibility of *the* Transmutation of Metals.

OF *the* Report of RAYMOND LULLY's making Gold in *the* Tower of London, for *the* Use of King Edward the III^d.

OF *the* Subtleties made use of by *those* crafty Projectors, to deceive *the* Credulous. Of King Henry the IVth's being cheated by them; his Act of Parliament forbidding them to use *the* Art of multiplying Gold or Silver, under Pain of Felony, and of *their* Encouragement afterwards by Patents and Commissions from King Henry the VIth.

OF the Lives, Writings and Characters of our most eminent latter Alchemists and Rosacrufians, to the total Discredit of that Art in England; as BIRD Prior of Bath, CHARNOCK, KELLY, DEE, HEYDON, THORNBOROUGH, &c. and whether the Letters which Queen Elizabeth is said to have written to invite DEE back again into England, are yet in Being.

OF the Regulations and Provisions made for the Security of the Practice of Physick and Surgery, from the Time of King Henry the VIth. to the Foundation of the Royal College of Physicians in London. Namely, the Act or Decree of Henry the VIth, the Act of the third of Henry the VIIIth, for such Practitioners as were not Graduates to be licens'd by the Bishop of London, or Dean of St. Paul's; and the Act made in the fifth of Henry the VIIIth, exempting Surgeons from bearing Arms, serving of Constables, and being concern'd in Watches, Inquests and Juries.

OF the Foundation of the Royal College of Physicians in London, in 1519. the tenth of King Henry the VIIIth, with their Act and Charter, and the Lives, Writings and Characters of those eminent Physicians which were mention'd

in it; as CHAMBRE, LINACRE, FERDINANDUS DE VICTORIA, HALSEWELL, FRANCES and YAXLEY.

OF the other Acts, Liberties, Powers, Charters and Privileges granted by the successive Kings and Queens of England to this Illustrious Body.

OF the Incorporation of the Surgeons of London in 1541, the 32^d of King Henry the VIIIth; with the Lives, Writings and Characters of the principal Surgeons who were present at the King's Delivery of their Charter, as MOUNFORD, AYLIFE, ALCOCK, VICARY and FERRIS.

OF the Surgeons yearly Grant of four Bodies of executed Malefactors for Dissection, contain'd in the same Act.

OF the Statute which pass'd in Favour of the College of Physicians, in the Time of Queen Mary the 1st, and the Difference which arose between the College and the University of Oxford, in that Reign, concerning the University's granting a Degree to one whom the College had thought fit to reject.

OF *establiſhing the Anatomical and Chirurgical Lectures in Surgeon's-Hall ; of the Readers of thoſe Lectures, and the Books which were firſt written to aſſiſt the young Students in the Study of thoſe Arts.*

OF *Queen Elizabeth's annual Grant for Anatomies to the Royal College of Phyſicians.*

OF *the Controverſy between the Phyſicians and Surgeons in 1571, concerning the Surgeons adminiſtring internal Medicines.*

OF *the Foundation of the Chirurgical Lecture in the Royal College of Phyſicians, in 1682.*

OF *the Diſcovery of the Circulation of the Blood by DR. HARVEY ; of the Oppoſition it firſt met with, the Controverſies which were then on foot in relation to it, and whether or no it was known to the Ancients.*

OF *the Foundation of the Harveyan Anniverſary Oration, and the Gentlemen who have ſpoken it from that Time to this.*

OF *the Association of DR. NEEDHAM and others, in the Reign of King Charles the II^d, in*
order

order to establish a Society of Chemical Physicians, in opposition to the Foundation of King Henry the VIIIth ; with the Success of that Attempt, and an Account of the Controversy relating to it.

OF the Foundation of the Goulstonian Pathological and Anatomical Lecture in the Royal College of Physicians.

OF the Institution of the ROYAL SOCIETY, and the most eminent Physical and Chirurgical Writers which have flourish'd from that Time to this.

THUS far concerning such Heads of Enquiry as relate to the Work in general. Let us now proceed to such particular and miscellaneous Articles as cou'd not well be mention'd before, but which shall be inserted in their proper place. And first,

OF the Antiquity and pretended Efficacy of Stroaking and Touching for the Cure of the King's Evil.

OF the Antiquity of Cramp-Rings, and their Method of Consecration.

OF the Foundations of the several Lectures and Professorships in Physick, in the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

OF the Foundation of the Physick-Lecture in Gresham College.

OF the Foundation of the several Hospitals in London for the Relief of the poor Lunatick, Sick and Lame; as BETHLEHEM, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, ST. THOMAS'S, KINGSLAND, the LOCK, the INFIRMARY, GUY'S and ST. GEORGE'S.

OF the Plague in 1349, 1602 and 1665; with the Medicines, Methods and Controversies most remarkable in each.

OF the Astrological State of Physick in Britain; and the Abuse of mingling Astrology with this Science.

OF the first Appearance of the Scurvy in Britain.

OF the Antiquity and Nature of the Bath-Waters, and when first internally us'd.

OF the *Antiquity of the other Spaws and Medicinal Waters in England, and by whom first discover'd; as MALTON, KNAESBOROUGH, the QUEEN'S-WELLS, ILMINGTON, TUNBRIDGE, SCARBOROUGH, OYLEY-WELL, LATHAM, DURHAM, BRISTOL, CASTLE CARY, DULWICH, NEWMAN REGIS, ASTROP, BUXTON, &c. Of their constituent Principles, Natures, Virtues and Uses; of the Authors who have written of them, and the Controversies relating to them.*

OF Chemistry *its first Introduction among us; the Use and Abuse of Chemical Medicines, and the Controversies relating to them; with the Advantages and Disadvantages that have accrued to Physick from the Use of Chemical Methods of Reasoning.*

OF the Sweating-Sickness, *first in 1483, then in 1485, 1506, 1517, 1528 and lastly in 1551.*

OF the *first Mention of the Small Pox in Britain; whether or no known to the Ancients; with the different Regimens in Use for curing of it.*

OF Inoculation *its Antiquity, Rise and Introduction among us, with the Controversy relating*

ting to it, and whether or no it be a Prevention from being infected the natural Way.

OF the Venereal Disease whether or no known to the Ancients, and by whom first mention'd in England. Of the different Methods in Use for curing of it; whether Sweating with the Woods be sufficient without the Help of Mercurial Medicines; but particularly of the Disputes relating to Salivation, and whether Salivation by internal Means, or by Unction and Fumigation, be best.

OF a Gonorrhœa its Seat, and when it first appear'd; with the Advantages and Disadvantages of Injections in curing of it.

OF Quicksilver when first us'd in England.

OF the Rickets when first known among us, with the Authors who first wrote of them.

OF Aurum Potabile, and the Controversy relating to it.

OF Hops, Beer, Tobacco, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, &c. when, and by whom first introduc'd among us; their Use and Abuse, and the various Controversies relating to them.

OF *the Introduction of the Bark, with the Opposition it first met with in England, and the Controversies relating to it.*

OF *the Transfusion of Blood from one Animal to another, with the Advantages and Disadvantages of it.*

OF *the Use of Mechanical and Mathematical Reasonings in Physick.*

WHETHER *any of the Manuscripts of NICHOLAS HOSTERSHAM, besides his Antidotary, are yet in being.*

WHETHER *DR. JOHN KENT's Works, who flourish'd about the Year 1482, which were once in the University of Cambridge, are yet in being.*

WHETHER *DR. BONHAM's, or DR. PENNY's Manuscripts (an eminent Physician and Naturalist) are yet in being.*

WHETHER *the Quarto Manuscript of DR. WALTER BAILEY, (Physician to Queen Elizabeth) formerly in the Library of Robert Earl of Alesbury, be yet in being.*

WHETHER DR. CUNNINGHAM'S *Commentaries on HIPPOCRATES De Aere, Aquis & Locis, with any of the other Manuscripts he left behind him, are yet in being.*

WHETHER *any of the Manuscripts of DR. CHRISTOPHER BENNET, Author of the Theatri Tabidorum Vestibulum, which he is said to have left behind him fit for the Press, are yet in being.*

WHETHER *any of the Manuscripts of DR. GODDARD, which consisted of Lectures read in the Theatre at Surgeon's-Hall, and other Subjects fit for the Press, are yet in being.*

WHETHER *any of the Manuscripts of DR. DAVID RHESE, a noted Physician about the Close of the 16th Century, are yet in being.*

WHETHER *the Manuscript of DR. BLEWET, an eminent Physician and Astronomer of Merton College in Oxford, De Evitandâ Peste, be yet in being.*

WHETHER *the Tract of DR. MAPLET'S Travels, formerly in the Possession of Dr. Gui-*

dot*, *in an elegant Latin Stile, (as likewise his Latin Epistles to Sir Alexander Frazier, Dr. Bate, Dr. Meara and others) be yet in being.*

WHETHER *the Book in Chirurgery compil'd by MORESTEAD, Surgeon to King Henry the IVth, Vth and VIth, be yet in being.*

WHETHER *the Chirurgical Manuscript of CHARLES WHYTE, an eminent Surgeon, intended by him to be presented to Harry the VIIIth, be yet in being.*

WHETHER *the Chirurgical Manuscript of JOHN DAGVYLE, an eminent Surgeon a little before the Close of the 15th Century, be yet in being.*

OF *the Controversy which the celebrated DR. MAYERNE had with the College of Physicians at Paris, relating to the Use of Chemical Medicines.*

OF *the Report of his poisoning Henry Prince of Wales, and the Certificate publish'd by King James the 1st, in order to clear him from that malicious Aspersiō.*

OF

* See his *Lives of the Bath Physicians,*

OF *the Prosecution commenc'd against DR. GROENVELT, concerning the internal Use of Cantharides.*

OF *the Acid and Alcaly Scheme, with the Controversies relating to it.*

OF *the first Books in Physick, Anatomy, Surgery, Botany, Chemistry, Pharmacy, &c. that were publish'd in Britain.*

OF *the Inventors and Improvers of the several Instruments and Operations of Chirurgery, in Britain; but particularly of the various Methods of performing Lithotomy, when and by whom first introduc'd among us.*

OF *MR. YOUNG'S Method of Amputation, and curing of Stumps.*

OF *his Discovery of hot Oleum Terebinthinæ's stopping Effusions of Blood, and Weepings of the Nerves and Lymphatick-Vessels; and of the Controversy relating to it.*

OF *the Possibility or Impossibility of curing Wounds of the Brain.*

OF *the first erecting of Dispensarys, and the Controversies relating to them.*

OF *the Method of Purging in the Secondary Fever of the Small Pox, and the Controversy relating to it.*

OF *the Plague Controversy in 1721.*

OF *the Quicksilver Controversy in 1734.*

OF *the Possibility or Impossibility of dissolving the Stone in the Bladder.*

A COMPARISON *between the Ancient and Modern State of Anatomy, Physick, Surgery, Botany, Pharmacy, Chemistry, &c. in Britain. In a word, any Memoirs, Passages or Observations of Note relating to our most eminent British Physical and Chirurgical Authors; their Birth-places, Persons, Lives, Deaths, Writings, Discoveries, Improvements, Controversies, Characters and Benefactions for the Advancement of these Professions; the first Appearance of any new Disease; the Introduction of any foreign Simple, Drug or Compound Medicine. Improvements in Theory or Practice, Pathology, Animal OEconomy, Natural History, Midwifery,*

wifery, or any Thing relating to the Illustration of the HISTORY of Phyfick and Surgery in this Nation, taken in its greateft Latitude.

N. B. THE following are Authors of whom I have as yet few or no Memoirs at all, either in Mr. Beckett's Collection or my own; namely, DRs. BRADY, PAMAN, GOODALL, MUSGRAVE, PAXTON, PECHEY, FLOYER, HAMILTON, SHORT, WHITE, (*Author of the Book De rectâ Sanguinis Miffione*) SLARE, THURSTON, CARR, PITT, RIDLEY, GUIDOTT, PEIRCE, GIBSON, BEAL, BLACKMORE, WAINWRIGHT, WELSTED, WOODWARD, QUINCY, RUTTY, FULLER, ARBUTHNOT, CLIFTON, COCKBURN and others.

THO' this, GENTLEMEN, be but a very imperfect Sketch of the *Articles* which will be contain'd in the present Work; (it being design'd to include the Particulars of the *Lives, Deaths, Writings, Discoveries, Characters, &c.* of some HUNDRED eminent Authors) yet even from hence I presume, it will be fufficiently evident, that there is Employment enough for more Hands than *one*, without any Fear of exhausting the Subject. The *strongest* Shoulder perhaps

perhaps may *singly* prove too weak to support so weighty Undertaking, which yet may easily be born by the united Strength of others: As what will crush *one* Pillar, may with Ease be sustain'd by *many*. As we have, scatter'd up and down, a great Variety of *Materials* relating to the present Purpose, let us not be negligent in collecting of them; that from thence may be erected a TEMPLE of HONOUR, to the immortal Memory of our *British* PHYSICAL WORTHIES.

IT cannot but be esteem'd a peculiar Happiness attending this Design, that there is scarce any Order of learned Men in the Kingdom, but what may contribute towards it. The *Divine*, by communicating an Account of *Births* and *Deaths* from *Parish-Registers*, and favouring us with *Epitaphs* and *Monumental-Inscriptions*. The *Lawyer*, by obliging us with such *Acts of Parliament*, *Rolls*, *Records*, *Grants*, *Decrees*, *Patents*, *Orders* and *Commissions*, as may concern the Professions of *Physick* and *Surgery*. The *Civilian*, by favouring us with such *Benefactions* and *Endowments* relating

relating to them, as may occur in *Wills*; together with the Time of the proving of them: (for tho' it be true, that every *Will* is not prov'd immediately upon the Decease of the Person who made it, and some probably not for several Years, yet the Generality are; and indeed let them be prov'd when they will, this must unavoidably follow, that the Party cannot have flourish'd *later* than the Time in which his *Will* was prov'd, which will in doubtful Cases at least, help to reduce the Chronology to a greater Degree of Certainty, than might otherwise have been obtain'd.) The Assistance again which *Physical* and *Chirurgical Gentlemen* may give, as likewise the *Antiquarian*, *Chronologer* and *English-Historian*, is so very obvious, that but to mention it will be sufficient. Nay even the *Nobleman* and *Man of Fortune*, (whom in Point of Manners I ought to have mention'd first) may lend their aiding Hand, by honouring us with such *Hints* and *Passages* relating to this Design, as may occur in *Books* and *Manuscripts* above the reach of every *private* Person. An Expectation indeed of Assistance from Persons of their exalted Rank, in a *Learn-*

ed Work, might in any other Country pass for a *Panegyrick*, but not in this; where we have many whose *Capacity* and *Learning* are as great, as their *Fortunes* are magnificent.

NUMBERS of ingenious Gentlemen are observ'd, thro' a too scrupulous Modesty, to want *Will* to commence Authors themselves, (the ill-natur'd and ungrateful Censures of the World, like *bleak Winds*, as his Grace the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM beautifully observes, *ever blasting all our hopeful Blossoms, and hindering the modestest and best Wits from writing*) whilst others, possess'd of *Inclination* enough, have not *Leisure* to write up to the Size of a *Volume*, who yet would be glad to communicate their Thoughts to the World, in a *shorter* compass. Here both Sorts will have an Opportunity of gratifying themselves, as well as serving the Publick. The *former*, by publishing their Opinions under the Sanction of another's Name; and the *latter*, by distinguishing themselves upon any particular Subject or Author, in as short a Method as they shall judge convenient.

BESIDES the Particulars already mention'd, my *Correspondents* may please to communicate to me an Account of what foreign Authors may chance to occur to them in their Reading, which criticise upon any of our British *Physical* or *Chirurgical* Writers; and I must particularly beg, that the strictest Regard may be had to the Vindication of such *Discoveries* as any of them have a just Pretension to: Especially as *Foreigners* have frequently laid claim to the *Honour* of them.

BUT in a more especial Manner must I intreat the ready Communication of *Physical* and *Chirurgical Manuscripts*, particularly such as are of *ancient* Date; without which it will be impossible to give any tolerable Account of the State of *Physick* and *Surgery* in those early Times. Every such *Manuscript*, like a *Ray* of *Light*, will help to guide us thro' the dark Mists of Antiquity; and is therefore the more requisite, as searching after *Truth* and *Knowledge* in those early Ages, for want of proper *Records*, is like wandering in a *Labyrinth*,

without a *Clue* to conduct us thro' the Mazes of it. The Backwardness which some Gentlemen have shewn in this Respect is much to be lamented, especially as we may thereby not only be depriv'd of the Benefit of them during their Lives, but afterwards too, by their falling into such Hands as may not be acquainted with the *Value* of them; and by which Means, it is to be fear'd, many important Discoveries have been quite lost to the World.

A MANUSCRIPT lock'd up from the Inspection of such as would make a due Use of it, is like a *Jewel* seal'd up in its *Case*, or a *Treasure* buried in the *Earth*; which, as it is strictly speaking, no longer of Advantage to the Possessor, than whilst it is *current*, so neither is a *Manuscript* any longer of Use to the World, than whilst its *Contents* are divulged for the Publick Good.

WE read in *Bale* of the dreadful Havock that was made of *Manuscripts*, at the Time of the Suppression of *Abbeys*; that some were us'd to clean *Boots*, and others put to the yet
more

more ignoble Use of the *Fakes*. And I have lately had an Account communicated to me from an ingenious Physician at *Glasgow* in *Scotland*, of one of the most extraordinary Cases I ever met with, that was contain'd in a *Manuscript* which wrapp'd up a *Penny-worth* of *Snuff*. The Libraries of our Forefathers were stor'd with many excellent *Manuscripts*, which we find have perish'd; and who knows what *may* be the Fate of ours? For we have not only to deal in this Case with the devouring Jaws of *Time*, but many other Casualties, as *War*, *Superstition*, *Carelesness*, *Ignorance*, *Fire*, &c. frequently deprive us of a great Number of valuable Records in these, as well as in other *Sciences*. To prevent which irreparable Loss for the future, I conceive no Method can be more conducive, than to give *Accounts* or *Abstracts* of such as yet remain among us; by which means, as the *Copies* will be distributed into many Hands, the *total* Suppression of the Contents of such *Manuscripts*, will be render'd less liable to happen for the time to come.

WHAT is here said of *Manuscripts*, is equally applicable to *Books* likewise; Numbers of which have been already lost, by being out of *Print*, and many more must undoubtedly meet with the same Fate, if not timely prevented by some such Precaution as this taken to perpetuate the Memory of them.

FROM their well known *Humanity*, *Candor* and *Learning*, I cannot but flatter myself with hopes of great Assistance from the Gentlemen of our UNIVERSITIES; especially as they have had the Honour of producing most of the celebrated Writers that will be here mention'd. And it were much to be wish'd, for the publick Good, that the MASTERS of such COLLEGES as are possess'd of any curious *Physical* or *Chirurgical Manuscripts*, as likewise of any scarce *Books* in these Professions, written by *British* Authors, wou'd be pleas'd to constitute some proper Person to favour us with an Account of what is most remarkable in them. And whatever *Gentlemen* shall please to encourage this laborious Attempt, may depend upon having
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an *honourable*, and *publick* Mention made of their respective Helps and Communications.

THE *Advantages* which must arise from such an Undertaking as this, cannot but be very great ; for here every one will meet with something either for his Instruction or Entertainment. The *experienc'd*, *well-read* Physician, and Surgeon, will not be displeas'd to have his Memory refresh'd with an Account of those celebrated Authors he has so frequently studied in his Youth, (like as Travellers are usually delighted with the *Maps* and *Draughts* of those Countries they have formerly travell'd through) as likewise to find the *Memoirs* and *Characters* of others, he may have been Cotemporary with ; whilst the *younger* Branches of these Professions will not be a little assisted, in having their *Judgment* form'd by a proper *Critic* upon Books, and seeing what Authors are most worth their Perusal. Besides, they may by this Means be brought to the Knowledge of many valuable *Writers* they might otherwise never have been acquainted with ; and perceiving the Oblations justly paid to their Merit, may possibly be fir'd into

into a glorious *Emulation* of them, in hopes, one day, of having their *own* Names inroll'd in the same honourable List.

MOREOVER, by being duly inform'd of the *Discoveries* which have been made at *Home*, they may be the better enabled to vindicate the Characters of their learned Countrymen from the Pretensions of such as would rob them of the Glory of them. Again, by knowing what has hitherto been done in these Professions, they may be the better able to supply what may yet be wanting for the farther Improvement of them; besides being prevented perhaps, from wasting a deal of Time and Labour upon such Subjects, as may already be better done to their Hands. Add to which, that by preserving a just and grateful Memorial of the *Writings* and *Discoveries* of our Predecessors, we may give Posterity an Opportunity of *improving* on them; and by setting so good an Example, may excite those that succeed us, to do the same Justice to *Future* Ages, as they shall find done to the *Past*.

ARS LONGA, VITA BREVIS, is an *Aphorism* which the Professors of all Sciences, but particularly those of *Physick* and *Surgery*, are too sensible of. For such is the Extent of these Professions, that to have a sufficient Knowledge of what has been done for the Improvement of them, even in our own Nation, one must be oblig'd to the Perusal of such a Number of Volumes, as few People's *Time* or *Fortune* will permit. But by such an Undertaking as this, the Expence of both will be render'd less; the *Reader* brought acquainted with every Thing remarkable in an easy and compendious Manner; and the Contents of a *large* Library contain'd in *little* Room.

It might perhaps be reckon'd *Partiality* in me, should I carry the Benefits which may flow from the present Design a little farther, and observe, that those *Observations* which are made at *home*, are better adapted to our *British* Constitutions and Method of living, and therefore more likely to be of Use to a *British* Practitioner, than such as are made *abroad*.

Whatever others may think of this Remark, I must beg leave to judge it not *inconsiderable* at least, till some one can convince me, that those Observations which have been left us by our immortal Countryman DR. SYDENHAM, are not more worthy the Study of an *English* Physician, than such as have been made in any other Climate.

BIOGRAPHY has always been allow'd to be a most useful and entertaining Study; (the *Dead* being by this Means, as it were, rais'd from the Depth and Silence of the *Grave*, for the Benefit and Information of the *Living*) and EXAMPLE has ever been thought to have the greatest Efficacy upon our Lives and Morals. Thus ALEXANDER THE GREAT is said to have fram'd himself upon the Plan of the renown'd ACHILLES; and JULIUS CÆSAR to have been fir'd into an *Hero*, by reading the Exploits of ALEXANDER. And as in the *Military*, so I believe it happens in the *Literary* World, that scarce any one ever rose to an extraordinary Eminence, but by taking to himself, as a *Model*, some one or other of his illustrious

lustrious *Predecessors*. It being very natural for Men to imagine, that what has been done by *others*, may, in like Circumstances, be done by *them*.

BUT what I intend in Regard to our *British Physical* and *Chirurgical* Writers, is much more than a *Biographical* Account. For tho' their *Births*, *Lives*, and *Deaths* may be very necessary Facts, yet the *principal* Business, in a Work of this Nature, ought to be to give a general View of their *Writings*, with an Account of the *State* of *Physick* and *Surgery*, and the *Improvements* that have been made in each, according to their exact Order of Time. These, therefore, as far as we can come to the Knowledge of them, shall be carefully taken notice of; recourse shall be had to the *Authors* themselves, and our Accounts extracted immediately from their *own Works*; from whence we shall endeavour to draw their *true Pictures*, and tho' in *Miniature*, yet to preserve the *Likeness* of the great *Originals*.

HERE we shall find many great and beneficial *Discoveries* entirely owing to the Sagacity of our own Countrymen; as the *Capula communis*, or *Vagina Portæ*, to DR. GLISSON, and the *Lymphatick-Vessels*, to DR. JOLLIFFE, notwithstanding the Pretensions of *Bartholine*, and *Olaus Rudbeck*. The new Duct which carries the Seed from the *Testes* to the *Parastætæ*, to DR. HEIGHMORE. The *Mucilaginous Glands of the Joints*, to DR. HAVERS. A new Method of dissecting the *Brain*, and tracing the Rise and Propagation of the *Nerves* thro' all Parts of the Body; a better Anatomy of the *Primæ Viæ*, particularly of the *Coats* of the *Stomach*; with an accurate Description of the several Membranes which constitute the *Coats* of the *Veins* and *Arteries*, to DR. WIL-
LIS. The *Transfusion* of Blood out of one Animal into another; the *Channels* which convey the *Serum* secreted from the Glands of the Brain, into the *Jugular Veins*; the *Spiral Order* of the muscular Fibres of the *Heart*, and the true Method of dividing the Heart into its several *Muscles*, to DR. LOWER. The paral-
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1st Expansion of the Filaments of the *Optick Nerve* upon the *Tunica Retiformis*, to DR. BRIGGS. The Discovery of one of the *Salival Ducts*, to DR. WHARTON. The *Glandulæ Odoriferæ* near the Exit of the *Intestinum Rectum*, in strong-scented Animals, to DR. EDWARD TYSON. The *Glandulæ Cowperianæ* in the human *Penis*, to the ingenious MR. COWPER, whose Name they bear. And, to sum up all in one, the Discovery of the *Circulation* of the *Blood*, to the Immortal DR. HARVEY. A Discovery which all succeeding *Ages* and *Nations* must acknowledge themselves indebted to ; and one that will endure, as long as *Time* itself shall have a being !

NOR have our *British Physical* Writers carried their Inquiries into the Make and Structure of the *Human* Body only, but *Comparative Anatomy* has likewise been advanced by them. Thus we have had accurate Anatomies of the *Rattle-Snake*, *Opossum*, *Orang-Outang*, *Porpessè*, and long and round *Body-Worms*, by DR. EDWARD TYSON. Of the *Elephant*, by DR. MOULIN ; and of *Snails*, and *Testaceous Animals*, by DR. LISTER.

WHILE

WHILE these have excell'd in the Anatomy of such Bodies as have *Sensitive*, others have been no less industrious in searching into the Nature of such as are endow'd with *Vegetable* Life. Witness the Anatomy of *Vegetables* by DR. GREW, who has trac'd the Texture of the different Parts of *Trees, Shrubs* and *Plants*, detected the Vessels which serve for the Conveyance of *Air, Sap, &c.* and describ'd the whole Process of *Vegetation* from *Seed* to *Seed*, in such an agreeable Manner, as to render it doubtfull, whether the World has received most *Pleasure* or *Instruction* from his incomparable Observations.

NOR has the *Physiological* Part of *Physick* only, but the *Pharmaceutical* too, been improved by them; Instances of which it wou'd be more easy to *begin* with, than when once engag'd to tell where to *desist*. In a word; there is no Branch of Medicine, either with regard to *Theory* or *Practice*, but what has been indebted to them. Thus the first, and best Account of the *Nervous* and *Hysterick Colick*, in
England,

England, as likewise of managing the *Small-Pox*, and treating *Acute Continual*, and *Inflammatory Fevers*, together with the wonderful Advantages of *Riding* in *Consumptive Cases*, a more rational Use of the *Bark* in *Intermittents*, and of *Milk* and *Steel* in many Chronick Diseases, have been left us by DR. SYDENHAM. An admirable Explication of the Effects of *Air*, and other of the *Non-naturals* upon Human Bodies, by DR. WAINWRIGHT, and DR. ARBUTHNOT. The Proportion between the Matter perspir'd in this Climate and *Italy*, with many other ingenious Disquisitions concerning the *Quantity* and *Velocity* of the *Blood*, *Animal Secretion*, and *Muscular Motion*, by DR. JAMES KEIL. A most ingenious *Rationale* of the *Catamenia*, and *Chemical Operations*, by DR. FRIEND. Nor must it be forgotten, that the first who introduc'd *Geometrical* and *Mechanical* Reasonings into *Anatomy*, from whence such innumerable Benefits have been since deriv'd to *Physick* in general, was, to the Honour of our Country, SIR CHARLES SCARBURGH. But to enumerate *all* the Discoveries and Improvements which have been
made

made by our *British Physical* Writers, not only in their own Profession, but likewise in *Chemistry, Botany, Experimental Philosophy, Natural History* of *Elementary Bodies, Minerals, Stones, Shells, Beasts, Birds, Fishes* and *Insects*, not to mention many other Parts of Learning, as *Geometry, Astronomy, Mathematicks, Grammar, History, Poetry, &c.* wou'd be a Task too tedious for the Limits of this *Epistle*. The Prosecution of this, I hope, is a Subject, that will afford both *Pleasure* and *Information* to my Reader in its proper place.

FROM several Places of this *Invitatory Letter* it appears, that I propose to give an Account of the most celebrated *British Chirurgical*, as well as *Physical* Authors; which I therefore think myself oblig'd to do, as well because many of them by their useful *Discoveries* and *Observations*, have deserved highly even of the *Physical* World, as because the *History* of *Medicine*, by reason of the Affinity of these Professions, cannot well be carried on without it. *Physick* and *Surgery* must be acknowledg'd, at least, to be *Twin-Sisters*; and if an exact Scrutiny were

were to be made, *Surgery* perhaps might be found to be the *elder* of the two; as Mankind were doubtless expos'd to *external* Hurts and Injuries, before they were liable to any *inward* Decays in their Constitutions. All Pretensions to Superiority ought in a *common* Cause to be superseded, at least so far, as that what is a *joint* Concern, may be carried on with an *unanimous* and *joint* Concurrence.

SUCH noted *foreign* Physicians and Surgeons too as came over and settled in *England*, I think I ought in justice to mention as *British*; especially if they have any way conduc'd by their *Writings* to the Improvement of the Practice of *Physick* and *Surgery* in this Kingdom. And as it is the most *Famous* only of these Professions, among the *Dead*, I intend to celebrate; so it is the most *Eminent* only among the *Living*, I wou'd in this *Letter* be thought to address.

BUT there is one thing, I must particularly beg leave to mention to my *Correspondents*; that, in the Execution of this Design, I judge it necessary to reserve to myself, the Liberty of
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omitting whatever Passage may contain any *invidious* or *contumelious* Reflection; being determin'd, if possible, to avoid the very Shadow of *Offence*. For want of observing which equitable Rule, how many Controversies have there been in *Physick*, where an amicable Inquiry after *Truth*, which shou'd have had the *greatest*, has had the *least* Share in the Dispute; where the *Combatants* seem to have dipp'd their Pens in *Gall*, instead of *Ink*, and endeavouring to display the *Scholar*, have quite forgotten the *Gentleman*: and where those who from their *Office* shou'd be the *best natur'd* Men in the World, have transgress'd all the Laws of *Humanity*? But as on the *one* hand, we shou'd confine ourselves to the strictest Bounds of *Decency* and *Good-breeding*, so neither on the *other*, shou'd we suffer ourselves to be bias'd, to the Detriment of *Truth*, by *Prejudice* or *Partiality*; but to do *distributive Justice*, and to give, as far as in us lies, a candid Account of *Persons* and *Things* in that State in which we really find them. And to doubt, GENTLEMEN, of a most *ready* and *cheerful* Communication

nication in a Work so *necessary* in itself, as well as so conducive to the *Credit* of your *respective Professions*, wou'd be to call in question that great and beneficent Spirit, by which you have always distinguish'd yourselves, in promoting what is *laudable*.

As for the *Malicious, Envious* and *Censorious* Part of Mankind, how *they* shall please to relish the present Design, we think ourselves but little concern'd. 'Tis usual for such, to condemn in *others*, what they cannot perform *themselves*; and like EROSTRATUS, endeavour to obtain a *Name* by demolishing *those* Structures, which cost the greatest Time and Labour to erect. ZOILUS's, I know, have been the Product of *every Age*; but then it must be remember'd, that they abound with their ARISTARCHI too, as willing to foster and cherish any commendable Attempt, and to bring it to *Maturity*, as the former are to *blast* and *nip* it in the *Bud*.

CRITICISM indeed, when undertaken by such as are *themselves* the best Performers in

what they criticise upon, is a great and necessary thing. To the Sentiments of such, we shall always pay the greatest Deference. But shou'd the *Litigious, Carping, Half-read Critics* too, think fit to spend *their* Judgment on the present Work, they have my Consent. Shou'd an Ostentatious *Controversy* be their Aim; I know the Value of *Time* too well to consume it in Dispute and Discord. Shou'd they want to raise my *Passions*; 'tis possible they may not be very *predominant*. Shou'd they object the *Censure* and *Detraction* I incur; that is a *Debt* which every great and laudable Work usually pays to the *Publick*.* In short, I have often thought, that one who ventures into the World as an *Author*, is like a *Mariner* that puts to Sea; and that the former can no more expect to escape thro' *Life*, without the Ruffles of *Envy* and *Opposition*, than the latter can hope to embark upon that *uncertain Element*, without ever meeting with a *Storm*.

I SEE

* Virtuti id præmium usitatum est, ut benè merenti malè rependantur gratiæ. *Ent, in Epist. Dedic. ad Harv. Exercitat. De Generat. Anim.*

I SEE no possible Objection, GENTLEMEN, can be made to this Design, unless it be my own *Inability* to undertake it. An Objection, I confess, I know not well how to apologize for; except it may appear less by considering, that what is wanting in *me*, may easily be supplied by your *better* Judgment.

HAD any other Pen attempted this laborious Work, *mine* had been render'd needless. Indeed, to celebrate so many ingenious Writers in the manner they deserve, is a Task I must own myself quite *unequal* to; but yet methinks, 'tis better to have *some* (tho' but an *indifferent*) Commemoration of them left to After-Ages, than *none*, especially as this may be a Means of prompting some *abler Person* to do them greater Justice.

“ ALTHOUGH therefore, (to use the Words
 “ of the excellent Bishop SPRAT, in his HIS-
 “ TORY of the ROYAL SOCIETY) I come to the
 “ Performance of this Work, with much less
 “ *Deliberation* and *Ability*, than the *Weighti-*
 “ *ness*

“ *ness* of it requires: yet, I trust, that the
 “ *Greatness* of the *Design* itself, on which I am
 “ to speak, and the *Zeal* which I have for the
 “ *Honour* of our *Nation*, which have been the
 “ chief Reasons, that have mov’d me to this
 “ Confidence of writing, will serve to make
 “ something for my *Excuse*.” And as I am
 far from engaging in this Design *under any*
Want of Subsistence, (as is too frequently
 the Case among that *Swarm* of *Scriblers* the
 World is infested with) but purely out of an
 honest and disinterested Desire to perpetuate the
 Memory of so many *illustrious Persons*, and to
 render an *acceptable* Work to the *Publick*, so
 no *Time* nor *Application*, in my Power, shall
 be wanting to make it, what I really intend it,
a very valuable Collection of Physical and Chirur-
gical Knowledge; hoping it will prove to such
 as shall please to favour me with their *Corre-*
spondence, what it does to myself, a kind of
Literary Relaxation, and an innocent Em-
 ployment of those *leisure* Hours which may
 easily be spent in doing worse.

I am,

I am, GENTLEMEN, with sincere Wishes
for the *Advancement* and *Reputation* of the
Faculty,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

Portugal-Row, Lin-
coln's-Inn Fields;
March 1. 1740.

EDWARD MILWARD.

N. B. Gentlemen are desir'd to send their *Ob-*
servations to the *Author*, as above directed;
and no where else.

There is now preparing for the PRESS,

By the same AUTHOR,

GANGRÆNOLOGIA:

Sive Novus

De GANGRÆNA & SPHACELO

L I B E R,

Ad Principia *Physico - Mechanica*

I N S T I T U T U S.

Quo non solùm horum morborum natura accuratè investigatur, & nova eos per *Corticem Peruvianum* cohibendì methodus, à Dom. *Rushwortho* nuper detecta, exhibetur, sed *Casuum* quoque *Historiæ*, *Corticis Operandi ratio*, atque in aliis plurimis morbis *effectus boni*, traduntur. Dein autem usitatissimis contra *Corticem Objectionibus* respondetur.

Accedit A P P E N D I X,

In quâ ostenditur *Putredinem* multò sæpiùs *internas Humani Corporis partes* depascere, quam animadversum est; & frequentissimam esse *Mortis* in morbis causam.

Adduntur etiam *Signa* quibus *Sphacelismus Interiorum* cognoscatur.

OPUS omnibus Medicinæ Studiosis, ob ingentem Rerum tractatarum varietatem, si quid aliud, accommodatum; & *Observationibus*, *Corollariis*, *Regulis*, *Monitisque* multis egregiis, ex toto ferè Medicinæ ambitu, cùm è *Praxi* tum ex *Theoriâ* petitis, dilucidatum.